



WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 18, 1905.

There is an ancient observation to the effect that as time goes on men become weaker and wiser, but that facts show the contrary should be apparent to all intelligent people. Men—at least the great majority of men—seem to profit but little by the experience of generations which have preceded them, and people persist in making blunders similar to those of the ancients. They are still engaged in attempting to build towers, the remnants of which, like that of Babel of old, will be monuments to their folly. The futile endeavors, for instance, of a small percentage of well-meaning people to govern the great city of New York on certain lines, the ardor of reform associations together with the acts of interrupters of the amusements of the many, will sooner or later, produce a reaction, when men will be likely to go to extremes in acts now partly restrained. The absurdity of attempting to govern the second city of the world in point of numbers and wealth, with an enormous floating population, by laws enacted at unofficial gatherings must be apparent. Yet these impotent battering rams are incessantly swinging against the battlements of the patient millions, and will continue to do so until a reaction—as inevitable as the coming and going of the seasons—sets in, and, as has heretofore been the case, the last state of the community will be worse than the first.

People acquainted with the history of our English ancestors will remember the assuage governments which waxed and waned in England several centuries ago. A colossal reform, under the inspiration of well-meaning but misguided men, completely upset the country. All amusements or anything else calculated to ease life's burdens were regarded as sinful. An extract from Macaulay will be in season:

Sculpture as well as paintings were special objects of vengeance. \* \* \* Sharp laws were passed against betting. Public amusements, from the masks which were exhibited at the mansions of the great down to the wrestling matches and grinning matches on village greens, were vigorously attacked. One ordinance directed that all the Maypoles in England should forthwith be cut down. Another proscribed all theatrical diversions. The playhouses were to be dismantled, the spectators fined and the actors whipped at the cart's tail. Rope-dancing, puppet shows and horse-racing were regarded with an unfriendly eye. It was decreed that the 25th of December should be strictly observed as a fast, and that all men should pass it in humility bemoaning the great national sin which they and their fathers had committed on that day by romping under the mistletoe, eating boar's head and drinking ale flavored with roasted apples.

The reaction which finally set in was the natural result. "The passions and tastes which had been so sternly repressed, and if gratified at all had been gratified by stealth, broke forth with ungovernable violence as soon as the check was withdrawn. Men flew to frivolous amusements and to criminal pleasures with the greediness that long enforced abstinence naturally produces; little restraint was imposed by public opinion; for the nation, nauseated with cant, suspicious of all pretensions to sanctity, and still smarting from the tyranny of certain austere rulers, looked for a time with complacency on the softer and gayer vices. Scarcely any rank or profession escaped the infection of the prevailing immorality." Mutterings of a social volcano are often audible in this day, and history may repeat itself.

THE APPOINTMENT some time ago of Prince Mirski, humanitarian, to succeed Von Plehve, in Russia, is regarded as significant. The reason is apparent: Herr Ernst von Mendelssohn, an eminent Jewish banker of Berlin, had had an audience with the Czar, and it is generally understood that he signed a contract for a loan of \$270,000,000 to the Russian government, which is guaranteed by the Rothschilds, and will be floated in a few days. The Russian government has concluded to make very important modifications in the restrictions now imposed upon its Jewish subjects. Diplomats and financiers have been confidently expecting an announcement that changes in the Russian policy had been ordered, but it was supposed that such an announcement would precede the negotiation of a loan. It has been thoroughly understood in every banking house in Europe and America that the Jews who control the finances of Europe would not permit the Czar to raise any more money until he was willing to treat their brethren like the rest of mankind. The whole Jewish world has been alert to every incident of the war with Japan, because it believes that the consequences must be of vital importance to them. They realize, like everyone else, that Russia's endurance and success are largely a question of finance, and that, sooner or later, she will be compelled to make concessions in order to borrow the funds necessary to carry on the conflict.

THE CLERKS of the Department of Agriculture who volunteered to subject themselves to tests of various food preservatives and adulterants, under the direction of Chemist Wiley, last year, have again entered on a new series of tests. Two substances which are to be tested are saccharin and the various coloring matters used in staple foods, chief of which is aniline. Both of these are known to be more or less injurious to human health. Commenting on the results of these experiments so far, Dr. Wiley says he is receiving evidences every day, in the dissemination of warning by the press regarding wholesome and unwholesome food products, that manufacturers are rapidly conforming to the regulations of the department. He believes that in this way the whole correction of the manufactured staple food is being quietly and effectively brought about.

MAJOR ROBERT L. BULLARD, of the Twenty-eighth United States Infantry, seeks to explain in the Journal of the Military Service Institution the fact that 10 per cent. of the enlisted men deserted last year. He says that the American soldier has an "abnormal development of personal independence, and a deficient sense of the seriousness of the enlistment oath. This is due to the fact that the men carry into the army the spirit of American citizens." He complains that desertion is not regarded as a serious offense, either by the soldier or by the public, but is regarded as the right of every citizen to quit a job which he does not like. Major Bullard does not offer a remedy for the existing tendency, but he might have added that the American soldier is not the only American who has a deficient sense of the seriousness of an oath.

### From Washington.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.

A plan to defeat President Roosevelt's rate legislation programme is being agitated in the Senate which the backers hope will crystallize into an "expression" from both houses of Congress before the week is over. The scheme in brief is to hold a conference on Friday or Saturday at which a bill will be agreed upon which will contain some of the President's suggestions without those which promise to work harm to the railroads. In other words, it will be the President's railroad rate regulation without its teeth. The Hepburn bill, now being prepared, will be used as the basis that the conference will adopt, great care being taken, however, to emasculate that instrument wherever it runs counter to the ideas of the big railroad interests. Then with this bill in their hands the members and Senators will say to the President "We are willing to pass this measure at the present session and there will be no necessity to call an extraordinary session in the spring, summer or any other time." If the President objects to the proposition, he will be placed in the rather delicate position of asserting that his ideas are better than those of Congress. It remains to be seen whether the President will swallow this bait or not. Friends of the administration say that he will not listen to any compromise that does not contain some real protection for the small shippers. It is said that the Hepburn bill has been scrutinized by a number of the most influential railroad men in the country and that they have given it their sanction. If this is so, it is quite probable that it will not meet with the approval of the President, for he demands a measure that not only sounds well but will be effective in correcting the huge rebate, rate discrimination and private car evils.

A resolution directing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate the steel trust, was introduced in the House today by Mr. Little, (dem. Ark.). Intentions are given to ascertain to what extent the trust controls interstate commerce and whether or not it supervises the action of steel companies not publicly declared to be members of its corporation. The Secretary is further directed to report his findings and recommendations to the first session of the next Congress. Rate legislation constituted the chief topic of this morning's session of the National Board of Trade, majority and minority reports being submitted by the committee on amendments to the interstate commerce law. Following a brief address by ex-Secretary of State John W. Henderson on arbitration treaties, Wm. M. Coates, of Philadelphia, chairman of the committee, submitted a report in opposition to unjust discrimination by railroads in any form.

Senator Elkins, chairman of the Senate committee on interstate commerce, today introduced a bill amending the interstate commerce law, and to further prevent the payment of commissions or rebates on freight. State Department officials do not hesitate to say this morning that if Russian troops have occupied Kashgar, as stated in the morning cable dispatches, that Russia has committed a serious international crime and one which the nations of the world will not countenance. The truth of this report, however, is not accepted for the present, for Russia's justification for such action cannot be found in any acts of China since the beginning of the war in the far East.

At the morning opening of the Smoot hearing today, Judge James E. Talmage, of Salt Lake, a Mormon since birth, not a polygamist, and author of the book called "Articles of Faith," testified as to the manner in which he came to write the treaties and said that it was fully adopted by the church. He also made the last revision of the "Pearl of Great Price." To perform these tasks he had for years studied the doctrines of the church. He then gave the organization of the church in detail. In explaining the judiciary branch of the church witness declared, "the object is to steer clear of lawyers entirely," although he admitted that the church contained lawyers as members. Witness identified signatures appended to a number of letters of instruction sent out by the first presidency of the church to inferior courts advising against the trial of cases in which is involved the question of land titles.

C. F. Staples of Minnesota, C. C. McCord, of Kentucky, and B. T. Crump, of Virginia, railway commissioners of their respective states, representing the association of State commissioners, Representative Hearst of New York, and W. D. Hines representing the Atlantic Coast Line, were today

heard by the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce on proposed legislation for government supervision of railway freight rates. Mr. Crump, while seeking remedy, had no plan of legislation to offer. "You are like the House in the Swayne case," exclaimed Mr. Mann, of Illinois. "Having found that Swayne is guilty, they are now trying to find out what he is guilty of." Representative Hearst explained the similarity between his message and that of the administration, submitted jointly by Representatives Townsend of Michigan, and Esch, of Wisconsin.

Representatives Cooper and Davidson, of Wisconsin, called at the White House this morning to hand President Roosevelt a set of resolutions signed by all the republican members of the Wisconsin congressional delegation, declaring for tariff amendment. The resolutions contain excerpts from the republican national platform which declare for tariff modification on such schedules as are higher than the cost of production warrant, set forth the sentiment that the changes should be made as soon as possible. President Roosevelt expressed his gratification at receiving the paper and said that he hoped other delegations would ultimately come to the same view.

The Comptroller of the Currency has been advised by telegram that the officers of the American National Bank, Abilene, Texas, have closed the bank.

Statistics published this afternoon by the Interstate Commerce Commission on railroad accidents in the United States during July, August and September, 1904, show 228 passengers and 183 employees killed, and 2,143 passengers and 1,593 employees injured. Other accidents to passengers, not the result of collisions or derailments, bring the total number of casualties up to 14,239 (10,239 killed and 4,000 injured). The damage to property (2,760 in all) amounted to \$2,439,000. Of the total number of passengers 3,000 employees killed in train accidents, 217 cases (nearly all of whom were passengers) are accounted for by two derailments and four collisions. Discussing these statistics, the Commission says: "Notwithstanding the figures show a gratifying decrease in the number of employees killed, the quarter may as a whole, be termed the most disastrous on record in fatal accidents to passengers."

The ways and means committee of the House today decided to grant hearings, beginning next Monday and continuing daily through the week, on the Curtis bill reducing the duties on sugar and tobacco from the Philippines to 25 per cent. of the prevailing Dingley tariff rate. The committee will take a vote on the bill on Monday week. Secretary of War Taft is among the nobles who will give testimony before the committee.

### News of the Day.

Fire yesterday destroyed the Atheneum and other buildings in New Orleans, causing \$100,000 damage.

The West Virginia Legislature yesterday adopted a resolution declaring against any change in the tariff laws.

Examinations are being held throughout the country today of applicants for employment on the Panama canal work.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has reimbursed students of Oberlin College who lost money by the failure of the bank, which had loaned money to Mrs. Chadwick.

Thomas Kay Niedringhaus, of St. Louis, yesterday received a majority of the total vote in both houses of the Missouri legislature for United States Senator to succeed Francis M. Cockrell. He received a majority of eight on joint ballot.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Heyburn concluded his speech on the statehood bill and Mr. Stone gave notice of a speech today on his resolution for an investigation of charges of corruption in the campaigns of 1896 and 1904.

Members of the Union League Club, in Baltimore, are wrought up over the arrest of Harry Pfeiffer, the steward and John Russell, of the Ivanhoe Club, charged with maintaining gambling at the club. The cases were sent on to the grand jury.

Jan. P. Cahill, of Baltimore, last night shot at his wife and killed Mrs. Clara Collins. He fired into the room of his former home with the intention of killing his wife, because she would not let him see his children. She received a wound in her wrist. They had not lived together for two months.

Fifty-nine persons perished as the result of an avalanche of rocks at Naesdal, north of Bergen, Norway, Sunday. A mass of rock was suddenly precipitated into Toevnand lake from the neighboring hills, causing an immense wave 20 feet high, which swept the neighboring shores. Houses, people and cattle were swept away by the rush of water and it is known that fifty-nine perished.

Representative Crumpacker, of Indiana, the leader in Congress of the agitation in favor of reducing the representation of the South in Congress, has, it is said, been informed by the President that line either in this Congress or the next, as he opposes anything of that sort. This will settle for years to come, probably forever, any serious party effort to cut down the representation of the South.

The controversy between Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Central Pennsylvania, and Rev. Dr. I. N. W. Irvine, took a new turn yesterday, in Philadelphia, and it is probable that the whole affair will be aired in the civil courts. Dr. Irvine yesterday filed notice of a suit for libel against Bishop Talbot, asking damages. The papers were served on the bishop, who went to Philadelphia yesterday to preside at the meeting of the general committee on Sunday-school instruction of the Episcopal Church, of which he is a chairman.

Death of Miss Lewis. Miss Mary Pictou Lewis, who was operated on for appendicitis by Dr. Robert H. Wiley, a noted New York specialist, at Memorial Hospital on Saturday, died suddenly in Winchester yesterday morning in the presence of her mother and sisters and her fiancée, Baxter Moore, a prominent young man of Chester, S. C., who arrived in Winchester a few hours before the operation was performed. Young Mr. Moore was overcome with grief when she died. They were to have been married in a few months and preparations were being made for the wedding, which was to have occurred at the bride's ancestral home, Audley, in Clarke county. Miss Lewis was 21 years old, beautiful and accomplished. She is survived by her mother, the widow of Dangerfield Lewis; three brothers—James and Dangerfield, of New York; Fielding, of Clarke; and three sisters—Misses Esther, Margaret and Carter Penn Lewis, of Clarke—in addition to numerous other relatives of prominence, including Col. Edward A. Stevens, of Castle Point, Hoboken.

### Virginia News.

Dr. Otto Meyer, analytical chemist of Richmond, has found traces of radium in the water from an artesian well in that city.

J. T. Hargrave, of New York, who claims to be an Episcopal clergyman, is in jail at Hanover Courthouse, charged with obtaining goods under false pretenses.

Mr. Albert Wright O'Hare, formerly of Clarke county, and Miss Nora I. Dodd, daughter of Mr. Charles H. Dodd, a resident of Clarke county, were married in Leesburg Tuesday.

The will of Col. Thomas F. Goode, owner of Buffalo Lithia Springs, Mecklenburg county, who died a few weeks ago, was probated yesterday, leaving his property, valued at \$1,000,000, to his widow and children.

The Jamestown Exposition Company at Norfolk last night re-elected its old board, headed by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee as president. It is now believed that the exposition will get the \$5,000,000 appropriation desired from Congress.

Captain Henry L. Francis, of the Roanoke Blues, a military organization, has tendered his resignation as commanding officer of the company. The first lieutenant being vacant, Second Lieutenant Charles H. Kindervater is in charge.

Messrs. Davis & Davis, Washington patent attorneys, report the grant, this week, to citizens of this State of the following patents: John O. Morris, of Richmond, assignor, by direct and means assignments, to Every Fare Register Company, Inc., Richmond, for a register; Robert E. Henning, of Cheriton, for a photographic light value scale.

At Norfolk Judge Waddill was engaged yesterday in the United States Court in hearing the case of J. A. Donald against Franklin W. Giny and the other pilots of the Virginia Pilot's Association to recover upwards of \$3,175. This is the case in which it was contended by the pilots that they could not be sued jointly for any alleged negligent act of any member of their association.

### RESPIRE FOR McCUE.

J. Samuel McCue, ex-Mayor of Charlottesville, will not be hanged next Friday for the murder of his wife.

Governor Montague last night granted him a respite until February 10 next. The Governor considered the matter at length and in deciding to prolong McCue's life said:

"The guilt or innocence of those charged with crime is to be determined by the judiciary tribunals. The executive should aid and not arrest the judgments of courts or the executions of law, save for supreme reasons. For the executive to review the opinions of courts or the verdicts of juries, no matter how he disagrees with them, would be plain usurpation of authority. But the Supreme Court of Appeals has this day been petitioned for rehearing of the application for a writ of error and the executive has since been requested by this eminent tribunal to grant a respite of the death sentence that sufficient time may be had for the consideration of the case as justice and the law may require. In granting this request the executive is aiding and not obstructing the administration of the law, and he, therefore, will direct a respite until Friday, the 10th day of February, 1905."

Counsel for McCue yesterday afternoon filed with the Supreme Court a lengthy amended petition asking for a rehearing in the case of their client. The petition was presented by Messrs. J. L. Lee, J. Tinsley Coleman and Walker & Sinclair. The presentation followed a talk with Governor Montague, who was requested to grant McCue a reprieve in order that the court might investigate the amended petition.

The erection of the scaffold in the jail yard was begun yesterday. As this work proceeded within 50 feet of McCue's cell he was of course aware of what was being done. All other necessary preparations are said to have been made for the execution.

### Three Drowned in a Lake.

One more body was taken from Reservoir Lake in Richmond yesterday, thus swelling to three the number of those who lost their lives in the skating accident Monday night. E. P. Weber was the man found yesterday morning. The skaters took out dead Monday night were Ernest J. Bland and R. Barton Thompson.

Thompson gave his life in a fruitless attempt to rescue his friend Bland. He was the only son of George B. Thompson, editor of the *Amherst Progress*, and had led an adventurous life though he was only 24 years old. He served through the Spanish-American war and then enlisted in the United States Marine Corps. He was one of the marines in China during the Boxer troubles. His term had recently expired and he was in Richmond on a visit. His body has been sent to Amherst county for interment.

When the body of E. P. Weber was drawn from the water yesterday morning among the throng on the banks of the lake was the mother of the dead man. Her son had failed to come home the previous night. She went out to the scene of the disaster, hoping against hope that he would return safe.

### Miners' Union Losses.

Analysis of the membership of the United Mine Workers of America, in annual convention in Indianapolis, shows that in Pennsylvania the greatest losses are found, although Alabama, because of the great strike of the last year, shows 7340 shortage in paid-up members.

Central Pennsylvania, District No. 2, shows the heaviest loss of any district, a drop of 12,241, or more than 33 per cent. All four of the central competitive districts—Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—show net gains; western Pennsylvania of 2249; Ohio, 2224 and Illinois, 1805. The Indiana block district shows a decrease of 687, but the Indiana bituminous district, No. 11, shows a gain of 992.

Of the \$1,087,300 spent last year by the United Mine Workers for the relief of strikers, \$487,575 went into the Colorado district.

### No Pity Shown.

"For years past, as after me continuously," writes F. A. Tullidge, Verbiens, Ala. I had a terrible case of Piles causing 24 tumors. When all failed Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me. Equally good for Burns and all aches and pains. Only 25c at E. S. Leadenbender & Sons drug store.

### Today's Telegraphic News.

The President Arraigned. Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—An echo of the ante-election charges that great corporations were forced to contribute to the national republican campaign fund was heard in the Senate today when Senator Stone (dem.), Missouri, vice chairman of the national democratic committee of 1896 caustically arraigned President Roosevelt and national chairman Cortelyou.

It was during the discussion of his resolution directing the committee on the judiciary to investigate the matter of campaign contributions by corporations and especially providing that the charges of Thomas W. Lawson that \$5,000,000 corruption fund had been used to defeat Bryan in 1896, should be inquired into. In reviewing the charge made by Judge Parker in the late campaign, Senator Stone declared: "Mr. Cortelyou has not yet answered it. He stands mute, wrapped in grim silence."

The Senator contended that "disguise it as you may in substance they (referring to President Roosevelt and Elihu Root) admit the acceptance of financial aid from corporations which exist in contravention of law for the purpose of establishing industrial monopoly by destroying competition and which ordinarily expect favors directly or indirectly from the government. Under the circumstances this act of the republican chairman was one of gross public immorality, if nothing worse. Could anything be more despicable? To what level have we fallen if the American people can look upon such conduct with complaisance? Aye, and to what level have we fallen if the American Senate can contemplate this national shame with indifference? This confession made by the President and Mr. Root is monstrous. There is no need to decry or condemn it; it speaks for itself."

He inquired as to the motive of the President in selecting Mr. Cortelyou as chairman of the national committee and declared that "the circumstances of this appointment were curiously significant, if not sinister, and the suspicions inevitably excited by them have provoked the situation greatly to be regretted." He said that the country was "asked to believe, what no doubt it innocently will and does, that the trusts brought their gold to Cortelyou out of purely unselfish and patriotic considerations and that they expect nothing in return." Dropping into sarcastic tone, Mr. Stone continued: "These, indeed, were virtuous trusts, and their an idealistic self-sacrificing patriotism. Here is a sublime and most affecting exhibition of incorporated altruism! These particular trusts sought only to serve the country and to exalt it. They scorned all base expectation or favors to come and scattered the very thought that their gold would be used to corrupt."

He demanded to know whether the country was to accept this theory without questioning and exclaimed: "The Senate should know and the country should know beyond cavil whether a Cabinet officer holding a secret power over great corporations and placed at the head of a political committee, sought contributions from these corporations; and the Senate and the country should know whether enormous sums of money collected from the corporation were expended to corruptly influence the election." He said he thought the President was ignorant of "the immoral means employed to promote his election," and asserted: "Theodore Roosevelt is instinctively an honest man. But he is also inordinately ambitious and I have thought that ambition had so blurred his native honesty as to blind him momentarily, and to make him do things or suffer things to be done that would otherwise have been repulsive. The best I can believe that the President, being an honest man smarting under the sting of remorse, and being himself no longer interested in campaign contributions, has now resolved unselfishly to exert his strength to promote the public welfare in this behalf."

Advertising to the charges respecting the campaign of 1896, he said: "It is enough to speak only of the appalling story with which Thomas W. Lawson has startled the country. His confession comes like the climax to a tragedy. The story is brief but comprehensive, condensed but complete; it is all sufficient."

Senator Stone contended that the people believed the presidency in 1896 to have been bought. Continuing he said: "This belief may be unfounded but that it exists is undoubted. If the belief should become deep rooted and wide spread that the presidency is ever in any way made the subject of barter it would shake the foundations of public order. No greater service could be rendered the country than that of guarding against that danger and that evil."

### Conditions in the East.

Mukden, Jan. 18.—The Chinese population of the city are leaving in expectation of a Japanese advance. Natives report that 40,000 Japanese from General Nogai's force at Port Arthur have advanced northward to join Field Marshal Oyama.

London, Jan. 18.—The Central News correspondent at St. Petersburg reports that several submarine boats, of the type to the Protector, recently imported from America, are nearing completion at the Newsky works. One or two of the boats are ready for launching. The boats are being constructed in secret under the direction of an American expert. Two ocean going steamers of the volunteer type, the correspondent adds, and some gunboats for Manchurian rivers, are also being built.

London, Jan. 18.—It is stated that three vessels flying the German flag have left Hamburg and Bremen in the last fortnight loaded with ammunition and stores and arms for the Russian Baltic fleet. The war material will be put aboard the Russian warships at an unknown port in the Indian ocean.

London, Jan. 18.—A despatch from Perin off the coast of Arabia, this morning, states that two Russian warships, two steamers of the volunteer fleet and two torpedo boats passed there today bound south.

Found a Cure for Indigestion. I use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets for indigestion and find that they suit my case better than any dyspepsia remedy I have ever tried and I have used many different remedies. I am nearly fifty-one years of age and have suffered a great deal from indigestion. I can eat almost anything I want now.—GEO. W. EMORY, Rock Mills, Ala. For sale by Gibson & Timberman and W. F. Creighton & Co.

### Strikes in Europe.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 18.—The strike in the Baku oil fields has caused a loss of 500,000 tons (125,000,000 gallons) of oil, besides the damage to the equipment. The price of oil, in consequence of the strike, has risen two kopeks (1 cent) a pood.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 18.—The strike started at the Putiloff shipbuilding works yesterday is spreading. Today 12,000 workers at the Neva yards went out in sympathy.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 18.—General Treppoff, the Chief of Police of Moscow who was reported this morning as having been assassinated, arrived in St. Petersburg, this evening.

Essen, Germany, Jan. 18.—The strike among the German coal miners in this region is general. There are 175,523 miners in the district out. As a result 203 pits are idle.

Newcastle Upon Tyne, Eng., Jan. 18.—The German coal strike had an echo on the coal exchange today. Great excitement prevailed. British coal has risen from 11 shillings sixpence, to 15 shillings sixpence per ton.

### The Platt-Elias Case.

New York, Jan. 18.—Resplendent in a beautiful Astrakhan coat, lined with pearl grey fur, Hannah Elias took her seat in the supreme court today, while John R. Platt, her octogenarian admirer who is suing her for \$685,000, which he alleges was obtained through extortion, sat alone in another part of the courtroom. In the spectators' seats was Kato, the faithful Japanese servant of the negress, while on either side of her her butler and maid sat attending to her every want. Lyman Warren, counsel for the plaintiff, opened the second day's proceedings by introducing as evidence balance sheets of sixteen banks of this city, where Hannah Elias has accounts. Julius Caesar Miller, referred to yesterday as "Pop Miller" in whose house Platt testified he first met the Elias woman, then known as Bessie Wetherill was the first witness called.

### Another Murder Mystery.

Boston, Jan. 18.—The police of this city believe they have a murder mystery on their hands. A further investigation regarding the body of a woman found frozen in the ice in Calvary cemetery, Sunday, developed the fact that it was that of Mrs. Eliza Harrington, aged 32, a native of Nova Scotia, and the wife of William Harrington, who is understood to be working in Cincinnati. The couple formerly lived in Perkins street, this city, but have seen but little of each other for the past two years. A mysterious woman related to the police a few days ago that she saw a woman struggling on the ground in the grasp of two men outside the gates of Calvary cemetery on the night of December 10, when the murder is alleged to have been committed. An investigation is being made to find the mysterious woman. The murdered woman had many relatives in and near Boston.

### Niedringhaus's Chances.

St. Louis, Jan. 18.—A special to the Chronicle from Jefferson City says: "It is now absolutely certain that enough republicans will bolt the caucuses nominee to bring about the defeat of Niedringhaus for the United States Senate in joint ballot. Major James L. Bittinger, of St. Joseph, has just stated that Kerns has demanded that he stand by him to the last, and that he expects to do so. Col. Kerns has been in consultation with his admirers this morning. Arrangements for Niedringhaus's defeat are said to have been perfected at a meeting in Major Bittinger's room."

### Not Yet Visible.

Madrid, Jan. 18.—According to a story circulating in diplomatic circles, King Alfonso recently granted a private audience to the American minister to Spain, Mr. Hardy, and Mrs. Hardy. During the conversation, the king expressed his pleasure at his projected visit to London, Berlin, Paris, Brussels, and other capitals. Mrs. Hardy stood for her own country saying: "There are many finer and busier towns in the United States, your majesty." Alfonso gently replied: "I know it perfectly, but they are not yet visible for the King of Spain."

### Murder and Suicide.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Mary Kieff, of Lockport, N. Y., a pretty blonde, 19 years old, was shot in the heart and killed at 4 o'clock this morning in the Pearl Hotel, a Tenderloin resort on Commercial street. The man who shot her is dead by his own hand. He was an Italian, unusually tall, and about 40 years old. His death occurred before that of his victim. The girl lived several minutes after being shot. As soon as she felt the Italian send a bullet into his brain, dying almost instantly.

### Russian Red Cross Society.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 18.—Since the revelations recently of official irregularities in the conduct of the Russian Red Cross Society the subscriptions to the society have almost ceased. The result of this is that the future operations of the society in the field of war are threatened with suspension. The newspaper *Sviet* today announced that the society has appointed a committee to sell 400,000 roubles (about \$200,000) worth of script to raise the money.

### Fall River Strike Settled.

Boston, Jan. 18.—Governor Douglas of Massachusetts met labor leaders and mill owner of Fall River today for the purpose of restoring amicable relations between employees and employers. The Governor's private secretary later announced that the strike has been settled. The strike was ended, it is said, through the efforts of Gov. Douglas after the operatives had been idle twenty-six weeks.

### Unconfirmed Report.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 18.—There is an unconfirmed report current in St. Petersburg this morning that General Trehoff, chief of the police of Moscow, has been assassinated while en route from that city for the capital. The report is given some credence owing to the fact that several attempts to assassinate the chief of police have been made.

### New York Stock Market.

New York, Jan. 18.—There was a little better tone to the stock market at the opening, partly ascribed to the improvement shown in London quotations. In the industrial American Smelting and Refining continued strong at a gain of over a point. U. S. Steel stocks were firmer. Virginia-Carolina Chemical gained 1 per cent. The market showed a total absence of selling pressure.

### Fewer Gallons; Wear Longer.

Fewer gallons; takes less of Devotee Lead Zinc than most paint. Wears longer twice as long as lead and oil.

### Cannot Be Used For Troops.

The Secretaries of War, State and Navy have declined to permit the buildings of their departments to be used as temporary quarters for troops which attend the inauguration, on the ground that such occupancy is prohibited by a recent act of Congress.

The inaugural committee will appeal to Congress for a temporary suspension of the prohibitory act. If this plan does not succeed the army will be asked to furnish tents, etc., for a camp on the monument grounds for the visiting militia.

The regular soldiers and sailors will be quartered at Washington Barracks, Fort Myer, the navy yard, Marine Barracks and aboard the naval craft which will anchor in the harbor. Orders were issued yesterday for the participation of the Marine Band in the inaugural parade of midshipmen, sailors and marines.

The inaugural fund has reached \$60,125.

### Protest of Methodist Clergymen.

Secretary Taft laid before the Cabinet yesterday a protest received by him from Rev. Homer C. Stuntz, presiding elder of the Methodist Church in the Philippines, against the action of the Philippine Commission in declaring December 8 the natal day of the Virgin of Antipolo, the patron saint of the Philippines, a legal holiday. From time immemorial this day has been celebrated as a holiday by the Filipinos, and the entire Catholic population, 99 per cent. of the Christian element of the islands, were anxious to have the holiday legalized, which was done by order of Judge Ide, then acting Governor, the order being limited to one year. The Cabinet decided that this was a matter purely local to the Philippines and declined to interfere with the commission's action. It is observed as a holiday rather than as a religious celebration.

### Capt Rogers to Remain.

The friends of Capt. Asa Rogers in Petersburg are doing what they can to secure his reappointment as collector of internal revenue for the Eastern district of Virginia, and yesterday a telegram signed by the Petersburg bar urging his reappointment was wired to President Roosevelt. It is said in Washington that Capt. Rogers will remain where he is at least for the present and possibly permanently. Some strong reasons have been put before Secretary Shaw and the President against Morgan Treat and the President's intentions in that direction have been checked. President Roosevelt and Secretary Shaw talked the matter over at the cabinet meeting yesterday, and it was decided to let Mr. Rogers remain where he is for a while and if any person steps in who suits the administration better, Rogers will get another appointment. That is the situation literally.

### Russian Threat.

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